



street, having extended as far up Union street as Meers, J. & T. Robinson's. The Bank of British North America was saved; the police office and station opposite were burned.

The shipping floated down the harbor to a place of safety at an early stage of the fire. No losses of shipping by fire except the schooner in the Market slip.

During the part of the day the Western Union Telegraph Company's office was burnt, and its valuable batteries and apparatus destroyed. The office is now established at the Inter-Colonial Railway station.

#### THIEVES AT WORK.

A great quantity of goods saved fell into the hands of thieves who easily availed themselves of every what they could lay their hands on to carry off what they could.

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The evening mail was made up, and sent off from there.

#### NEWSPAPER OFFICES.

The following newspaper offices, with their printing stock, were completely destroyed: The Tribune, the Evening Globe, the Daily Telegraph, Daily News, the Watchman, Religious Intelligencer, and the Globe, Telegraph, News, Intelligencer, and Watchman had job-offices attached. Messrs. Chubb & Co. lost their large job-office bookbindery, etc. Messrs. McMillan lost their job-office, building, etc. Mr. Knoddell lost his office, building, etc.

Montreal, June 21.—The officers of the Royal Canadian Insurance Company state the losses to the Company by the St. John fire not to exceed \$25,000, and will be paid promptly.

#### PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The following are among the list of public buildings burnt: Post-Office, Bank of New Brunswick, City Building, Customs-House, Maritime Bank Building, in which is the bank, of Montreal and Nova Scotia, office of the School Trustees, etc.; Bank of Nova Scotia, new buildings; Academy of Music, in which was the Knights of Columbus Hall; Hotel Ontario, Hall; No. 1 engine house, Orange Hall, King street; Temperance Hall, King street, East; Dramatic Lyceum; Victoria School-House; Temple of Honor Hall; Barnes Hotel, Royal Hotel, St. John Hotel, the Adria Hotel, the Brunswick House, Bay View Hotel, International Hotel; Wiggins' Orphan Asylum, Deaf and Dumb Institution.

#### THEATRE.

Burned to the ground: A. Adams' German Street Methodist, German Street Baptist, Christian, Duke Baptist, St. James' Church, Leicester Street Baptist, Centenary Methodist Church, St. Phillipi, Carmarthen Street Mission (Methodist), Pitt Street Mission, St. David's Reformed Presbyterian, Sheffield Street Mission-House.

#### LOSS OF LIFE.

The following are reported to have lost their lives in the fire: Benjamin Williams, German street; Robert Gilbert, near Victoria Hotel; William McNeil, of James Adams & C.'s establishment; Garrett Coler, of James N. May's establishment; the mother of ex-Mayor Read, and his two sons.

Two men, whose names are unknown, are reported run over and killed.

The body of an unknown man was found on Prince William street this morning.

Many persons are reported missing. There were many persons hurt. Accidents were quite common, particularly among the brave firemen.

#### LOSS.

No clear estimate of value of property destroyed or insurance can be given. Certainly \$10,000,000 or \$12,000,000 are gone, and the insurance men think their risks may run up to \$30,000,000.

The entire business portion of the city is destroyed. Not a leading establishment has escaped. All the principal dry-goods stores, the leading grocers, all ship brokers, commission merchants, all the wholesale liquor dealers, flour, provisions, coal, salt, lumber, tea, West-India goods, are utterly wiped out. Forty odd blocks or nearly 200 acres south of King street have not a building remaining. The Royal Bank, the Bank of Montreal and the Bank of Nova Scotia, the Bank of New Brunswick and safe of the Bank of New Brunswick. It is not known how the latter stood the test.

There is no regular postal headquarters in the city proper. Every street, square, and alley is filled with furniture, and thousands of people are.

#### WITHOUT EITHER FOOD OR SHELTER.

The International Company's steamer New York sheltered and fed 1,000 persons late night and vessels in the harbor had large numbers of people on board. "Thounds had to get away from the lower part of the city by boats."

#### LATE.

Of the \$10 acres in the city boundaries, 400 are burned over and 20,000 residents homeless. They have crowded in elsewhere or are under tents.

The loss is still estimated at \$20,000,000, but it is said that it is about \$30,000,000.

It is said that the steamer will stay: Robert Marshall's office, the Imperial Bank; Jack's office, \$1,000,000; Queen, \$800,000; Northern, \$500,000; Royal, St. John, and others heavy, but not ascertained; the Commercial Marine, \$300,000.

The Post-Office has got into the market building, the Custom-House to the Court-House.

Public relief meetings were held to-day and orders of raised from various cities were most laudable.

#### HALIFAX.

Halifax, June 21.—A public meeting to-day was held to give time to devise means for assisting the sufferers by the St. John fire. All the balances of the city are now at work, and a general contribution was made with bread and cooking food for the accommodation of the sufferers.

#### PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, June 21.—A meeting will be held to-night at the Hotel Royal, 175 Broad-street, to take measures to aid the sufferers by the fire at St. John.

#### BANGOR, ME.

Bangor, Me., June 21.—A meeting of citizens will be held to-day to devise means for assisting the sufferers by the St. John fire. All the balances of the city are now at work, and a general contribution was made with bread and cooking food for the sufferers.

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#### PORTLAND, ME.

Portland, June 21.—A committee formed to-night to aid the sufferers by the fire at St. John.

The number of dead is reported to be on the increase, but the facts are not fully known.

Mrs. Crane and the young ladies of her school had to go to sea in one of the International steamers to save themselves. There were many dead.

#### UNDER CONTROL.

CYDNE, N.Y.—A private dispatch from St. John says that after a strict search it is believed that the fully one-half of the city is destroyed. Women and children are in the streets crying for bread, and the scene不堪描述.

#### THE DOOMED CITY.

Portland, Me., June 21.—A private dispatch from St. John says that the fire is now under control. Fifteen hundred houses are homeless. No substantial effects of any sort were saved. About 500 are burnt over. Estimated loss, \$20,000,000; insurance, \$5,000,000. Thirty bodies have been recovered, and as many more are missing."

#### INSURANCE.

Montreal, June 21.—The following estimate can be made in regard to the loss of insurance companies: The majority of the English companies are in several districts which include the city of Fundy and the surrounding towns. The losses will be proportionately small, as St. John is included. The estimate consequently is imperfect. The National has about \$10,000,000 in the burnt district. Citizens' loss is about \$100,000; Stadas-on, \$150,000. The Royal Canadian Insurance Company's losses are estimated at \$100,000. The Quebec Fire Insurance Company and the Maritime Agricultural will probably lose nothing. The New British Assurance has several heavy risks. Canada Fire and Marine is supposed to be heavily interested. The only risk of the Royal, of England, taken through this agency, was on the Bank of British North America, which was taken by the Bank of Montreal, and the two risks taken in the New Brunswick are very extensive.

The Northern and Scottish firms are without any loss. The risks of the former in St. John were transferred to the Stadas-on.

The Bank of Montreal received a telegram stating it was believed the funds in vault were intact.

The British American Assurance Company has \$27,000 in the market.

#### BOSTON.

#### Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Boston, June 21.—It is known that any of the Boston insurance companies had risks in St. John, and therefore, the business in this city will suffer little, if any. The risks are mainly in Canadian and English companies, with a few in New York and Hartford. Probably the *Atkins* loss is more than any other American company. The British American of Canada has \$27,000 at risk.

#### THIEVES AT WORK.

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#### ROYAL CANADIAN.

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#### RELIEF.

Canadian Sympathy. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

HAMILTON, Ont., June 21.—Adam Brown, President of the Dominion Board of Trade, on receipt of the news of the great fire at St. John, telephoned to the principal heads of trade and commerce in Hamilton, and said that he knew that their risks in St. John had been cut down lately, and that their loss would be less than one-third of what it would have been if such fire had occurred a year or so ago.

#### THE FUNDRAISING COMMITTEE.

Montreal, June 21.—The Fundraising Committee of the Royal Canadian Insurance Company has the following report: The amount of money received from the public is \$100,000, and the amount of money received from the Canadian government is \$100,000.

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## MUSIC.

The English Government Takes the Momentous Step.

Fourteen Thousand Regular Troops Ordered to Move on Egypt.

The Suez Canal to Be Run by England at All Hazards.

Names of the Troops and Their Commanders by Special.

Details of the Recent Sangdinary Battle in Asia Minor.

The Turks Encounter the Russians Near To-prak-Kaleh.

And Suffer the Most Disastrous Defeat of the Campaign.

Mehemet Pasha, Commander of the Turks, Among the Slain.

Serbia Drifting Readily into the War--Her Troops.

Russia Appeals to Austria to Succor the Montenegrins.

TO EGYPT.

BRITAIN MAKES AN IMPORTANT MOVE.  
[By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

LONDON OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, SALISBURY STREET, W. C., June 22—1 a.m.—I have just heard an important piece of news. It is that a considerable British force is under orders to proceed to Egypt. This is in confirmation of a previous dispatch regarding the mobilization of the army, and the first direct move England has made in the present European crisis. The Cabinet, no doubt, has been and is divided on the question of taking part in the war, but the counsels of Salisbury have been

OVERTURD BY EARL BEAUFIELD, and the almost unanimous sentiment of the people. The cavalry for the Egyptian expedition will consist of three regiments—the Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-first Huzzars. The first troops to land in Egypt will be replaced with infantry from Malta, consisting of the Second Guards, the Seventy-first Highland Light Infantry, the Seventy-fourth Highlanders, and the One Hundred and First Bengal Fusiliers.

These corps will be replaced by the Second Battalion, the Twenty-third Royal Welsh Fusiliers, the Sixty-ninth and One Hundred and Second Regiments, and Second Battalion Rifle Brigade, all from Gibraltar. These will remain at Malta until replaced by other troops of the line, not yet named, from England, and will then move on to Egypt. The Brigade Guards, consisting of the Second Battalion of Grenadiers, the Second Battalion of the Cold-streams, and the First Battalion of Scotch Fusiliers, will move

DIRECT FROM ENGLAND TO EGYPT.

Col. De Horsie, of the Grenadier Guards, will command the brigade. In addition to the above force 5,000 men, all natives, and all Moslems, will be sent to Egypt from India. This will make the total force, as nearly as possible, 14,000 or 15,000 men. It is NOT PROBABLE A DECLARATION OF WAR WILL BE MADE,

but these troops will occupy Egypt ostensibly to protect the Suez Canal. It is the feeling of the conservative statesmen that the relations with Egypt must be drawn closer, as they are the greatest English interests. The Suez Canal is a frail bond binding together the great centres of life of India and England, and I presume it is now the principal concern of the Government. To annex Egypt or establish an English protectorate is now deemed the only solution of the problem. Besides, the Government may, with reason, be accused of casting an amorous eye over the fair valley of the Nile. I understand

THE GOVERNMENT ARGUMENT

for this new turn of affairs is the necessity, from the configuration of the territorial possession in Europe and Asia, that, whether in peace or war, the Queen's vessels shall have the unimpeded right of way through the Suez Canal, and that, even when not belligerent, public vessels of all other belligerents shall be allowed to pass through the canal, which is looked upon as the lock connecting the English with Asia and English Europe, and the Government must be locksmen. To secure this little

CHARGE IN THE RUSSIAN'S STRATEGY.

The Tsar is greatly concerned as to the fate of Montenegro, whose only chance appears to lie in the march northward across Serbia to Novi Sad, where they might fall on the Turkish army.

It is confidently believed Suleiman will be driven back to Novi Sad.

SUNDAY'S ATTACK.

OSTROK, June 20.—Five Pashas commanding forty battalions, twenty guns, and 5,000 cavalry attacked the Montenegrin positions near Ostron on Sunday.

SERVIA.

VIENNA, June 21.—Notwithstanding Serbian promises to the number of fifteen battalions has been called out, and taken up a position at Negotin. The Serbian forces are now calculated to be nearly equal in number to the Turkish force at Widdin. Austrian intervention in Serbia is publicly discussed here as expected very shortly. The distress in Montenegro is directly to cause a

BETWEEN TURK-SERVIA AND GLADOVA.

It is thought possible that the Austrian Court is sending to the northeastern frontier all the Serbian civil and military officers conversant with the Russian tongue. Opinion is gaining ground that the Russians are no longer averse to crossing the Danube.

THE CEASAR AND MILAN.

VIENNA, June 21.—Prince Milan has been very kindly received by the Czar, who listened with great attention to his account of the difficulties

in which Servia is placed. The Czar assured Prince Milan that Servia might always reckon on his sympathies. No opportunity seems to have been given Prince Milan to express himself directly, much less to receive any instructions, but the opinion of the Czar and his Government still is that Servia should not stir. As for any positive prohibition there can be no question of that, for by so doing Russia would take upon herself a responsibility attached to the Church, but they

DISOWNED NO PRINCIPLE OF PUBLIC LAW.

Now of them desire to compromise the conflict, and to remain neutral on religious questions. He concluded: "The Czar will not hesitate between President MacMahon and the dictator of Bordeaux, the chief of the Radical army." The debate was adjourned until to-morrow.

ARMENIA.

THE GREAT ARMED BATTLE.

LONDON, June 21.—We have the only detailed information respecting the first conflict in the open field between the Turks and Russians in Armenia. It will be remembered that Monkhat Pasha reinforced the troops at Delibala some days ago, and ordered the commander, Mehemet, to advance through the passes from the Aras Valley and Pash Plain and meet the Russians. Mehemet, therefore, descended the slope and took up a position behind Zedzhan, Sardachan, which is ten or twelve miles south of Tumalik, Tumalik, and just in front of the passes above mentioned. His artillery strength is not stated, but it was not strong. His infantry was not above 8,000, and he had little or no cavalry, and that was bad.

THE RUSSIAN LEFT.

under Lieut.-Gen. Terguksaoff, had, on the other hand, about 10,000 infantry and plenty of cannon, besides an effectual cavalry force. The Turks brought on the fight by advances on the 15th inst. The whole day was spent in skirmishing, and on the 16th the Russians began the execution of what was a well-concerted plan. Six bodies of Russian infantry advanced at 6 o'clock, under cover of a terrible artillery fire. Notwithstanding the Turks returned a steady fire, the enemy continued to advance, and finally, by detaching a strong body, turned the Turkish right flank, seized a commanding hill, and quickly threw up breastworks, and there established four field guns which enabled them to repel the attacks from the Turkish line. From this movement the losses of the latter were serious. Their men fled rapidly, their artillery was dislodged, and their whole army exposed without support to a murderous fire for over twenty minutes. The Ottomans fell before this new attack, and at that crisis Mehemet fell. To increase the difficulties.

THE RUSSIAN LEFT.

Relative to reports concerning the action of Prince Von Reuss, at Constantinople, the North German Gazette states positively that Germany has departed from its attitude of neutrality to give supplemental credit for the protection of British interests in the East.

GERMAN'S RESERVE.

PARIS, June 21.—Prince Jerome Napoleon voted in favor of the Left's order of the day in the Chamber of Deputies Tuesday.

A NEW LOAN.

PARIS, June 21.—A Ministerial decree has been issued authorizing the issue of long-dated treasury bonds of \$500 francs, bearing interest of 20 francs, the amount to be applied to the obligations for public works.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

EIGHT HUNDRED CHINESE MERCHANTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—The steamer Empress of China, from Hong Kong via Yokohama, the rush of Chinese merchants continues, over 800 coming by the Ocean.

CHINA.

HONG KONG, May 29.—There has been no abatement yet of the sufferings from famine in the northern Chinese provinces.

THE CHINESE AND JAPANESE.

SHANGHAI AND FOOCHEW have stopped work for want of funds.

THE CHINESE AND JAPANESE.

SHANGHAI, June 21.—The sudden appearance of the silk districts has greatly injured silk prospects. A large number of women have died without breeding.

Great apprehensions exist of increasing disaster from floods at Canton. The Government is endeavoring to supply food, but its resources are insufficient.

RUMORS OF A CHINESE REBELLION.

BERLIN, June 21.—The Prefect of Negropot has been advised by the Belgrade Government that Russian troops are to be expected at Turzwerin.

THE AMMUNITION FELL SHORT.

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RUSSIA EXPECTED.

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CONSTANTINOPLE, June 21.—The Senate is engaged in discussing the new Convention to be concluded with Russia, relative to the co-operation of the Roumanian army in the war beyond the Danube.

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THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

YOKOHAMA, June 21.—The situation in the Southern is virtually unchanged. The Imperial Guard has advanced to the northern coast, and the exact locality of the rebel leaders is absolutely unknown. It is nevertheless certain that agitation continues, and large tracts in Asia Minor, the extreme western portion of the country, are in a state of insurrection. The authorities say it is useless to carry the conflict into the mountains, where great loss of life would result without any corresponding gain. At this moment neither foreigners nor Japanese possess any true understanding on the condition of Asia Minor. The Emperor acknowledges that some weeks must pass before the end is assured. There is no anxiety, however, as to the ultimate success of the Imperial Guard.

The Satsuna rebellion show the killed in battle on the Imperial side to number 2,135; died in hospitals, 824; wounded, 5,762; recovered in the hospitals, 5,584; recovered 265.

Kado Kon, private secretary of the Emperor, formerly Sangi, or Imperial Counselor and Minister of Finance, has been captured by the Mikado May 26. He was much respected by all classes, as he had risen by personal merit from a humble station to the highest rank. He was captured by rebels, and died in a dungeon.

Recent affrays have occurred in Yokohama between the sailors of ships-of-war of various nations—Russian, English, French, and German—and the Chinese. Some of the claims for loss of cattle, ships, &c., have been submitted to the Government, and the compensation will be made.

RENTAL OF SHIPS OF SPECULATORS.

YOKOHAMA, June 21.—The Secretary of State organized to obtain the payment of Mexican claims. Some of the claims for loss of cattle, ships, &c., have been submitted to the Government, and the compensation will be made.

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## JUSTICE MOLLIFIED.

The Awful Oblation Laid on Her Altars Yesterday.

Six Men Go Forth to the Scaffold at Pottsville.

Four Men Hurl'd to Plutonian Shores from Mauch Chunk.

A Solitary Wretch at Wilkesbarre Perishes Miserably.

Full Details of the Extraordinary Criminal Events.

Recital of the Crimes which Led to Yesterday's Calmation.

The Work of a Fearless Detective Among the "Mollies."

The Purposes of the Organization Fully Revealed.

A System of Rewards for Murdering in Operation.

List of the Murders, and Circumstances of Each.

Hanging of a Common Murderer in Luzerne County.

### POTTSVILLE.

A GRAVE RESPONSIBILITY. CONDITIONAL REPRIEVE FOR ONE OF THE CONDEMNED.

*Special Dispatch to the Tribune.*

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 21.—For two or three days past Gov. Hartman, the stroke of whose pen sent eleven condemned to their last account, has been sought almost by every one connected with the State, in the hope of avoiding the importunities of friends of the condemned men. To-day, however, he came up to the city to meet his Attorney-General, the law officer of the State, and the Adjutant-General, his military secretary, and was closed with them all the morning in Atty.-Gen. Latta's office on Sixth street. He was here for two important reasons—first, he wanted to be at the centre of the political power of the State in the event of any outbreak in the militia, and, secondly, in regard to the prisoners. With the view his Adjutant was in direct telegraphic communications with the different armories of the city, where the militia may be to be had.

RESTING ON THEIR ARMS, for the men had been given notice to move at a moment's warning. But the more important motive for his presence here was the necessity of having his end of a telegraphic wire stretching into Pottsville, to which he had sent his threat to the condemned men. Duffy, the man he had sent his private secretary, Chester N. Far, with a reprieve for Duffy, one of the condemned men. The reprieve, however, was to be used only upon the happening of the contingency that one or more of Duffy's gallows companions should in the shape of a statement or confession exculpate Duffy, or at least throw sufficient doubt on his absolute guilt to make a future investigation in the light of the statement of a dying man advisable.

MR. FAR'S INSTRUCTIONS did not permit him to use the reprieve until he had communicated with the Governor by telegraph as to the character of any confession that might be made, and by return telegraph had received his order to use it. The Governor for several hours, and concluded that his whole duty had been performed, when at 11:30 o'clock Far finally telephoned him that

DUFFY AND MUSLEY HAD BEEN HUNG, and nothing had occurred which gave cause for the interposition of executive clemency. The cause for the sending of this extraordinary messenger to the foot of the gallows was in his pocket, to be used only under an extreme contingency, was explained to me this afternoon by Attorney-General L. S., the leading member of the Board of Paroles. Duffy, he said, was the only one of the murderers who had been convicted of the SLIGHTEST POSSIBLE DOUBT.

In the mind of the Board, Duffy was the original author of the plot, and the man for whom he had been selected and beaten, and it was Duffy's threat for vengeance and motive for murder that made him fit subject for Kerrigan's tale of State's evidence to honge upon; but the Board considered that the evidence against Duffy was not so strong as it was against the others, and that it mainly rested on the testimony of Keating, the parson, with a few corroborative circumstances. McParlan was unable to bring the crime home to Duffy, and the Governor finally concluded that it might be possible that Duffy might be either wholly or partially exonerated by the dying confessions of the other murderers. With this possibility in view, he provided for such a contingency by having his private secretary on the ground with his reprieve in his pocket. The Governor and the Attorney-General returned to Harrisburg to-night.

### ON THE SCAFFOLD.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 21.—The weather this morning at day-break was dull and hazy, and at 8 o'clock a drizzling rain began to fall, without, however, diminishing the crowd already in waiting outside the jail. The general suspension of business throughout the surrounding country, in deference to the extraordinary event of the trial, and the funeral quiet attending the proceedings, however, served to make more impressive the tragic occurrence which marks the most eventful day in the criminal calendar of the State.

The previous night passed without unusual incident, but, soon after dawn, the town became a resort for the crowds of pedestrians from all parts of the neighboring country. There are nearly all of the poorer classes, some having tramped many miles from their homes to be present.

### THE JAIL.

Surrounding the summit of one of the many hills surrounding this place, is the centre of attraction, and the scene of the day's woe increases in numbers.

In consequence of some delay, the persons entitled to admission to the jail at 8 o'clock were compelled to remain to waiting outside for more than half an hour. Meanwhile, the immediate relatives of the condemned took their seats in a trying room. The brother and two sisters of Roarty were admitted at 6 o'clock, and, soon after, the aged and impotent father of Munley, who had walked to

prison all the way from Gilberton, a distance of thirteen miles. Several of the relatives of the others, not having applied at the appointed time, were not admitted. To each of the doomed men was

given a card reading:

"I AM A CLERGymAN,

who attended his charge in his dying moments.

The reverend gentlemen were in attendance at the cells of the men at dawn this morning, and afterward assisted in the celebration of mass in a private apartment. The clergymen were the Revs. Daniel M. Dermott, F. N. J. Gately, H. J. Depman, James McGeehan, Martin Walsh, and Michael Boyle. But three of the condemned men were present at one time, religious services being repeated at 8 o'clock.

All access to the men by others than the Sheriff and his assistants, and the spiritual advisers, had been scrupulously avoided. They are reported to have passed the night well, and at the usual time breakfast was served for each, though this was barely touched by any of them.

REURNED PARTING WORDS.

Carroll was the only one who did not bear a flower of some color.

While being pinioned, Roarty, recognizing one of his counsel, shouted: "Mr. Lavelle, leave you my blessing, and leave it to all my employers." "God bless you, Jim," responded the lawyer.

The priests exhorted the men to turn their thoughts to God.

THE NATIONAL DETECTIVE AGENCY.

Allan Pinkerton, an intelligent and broad-minded Scotchman, who is well known as agent to officers to ferret out the existence of the Moles. He is a man of great energy, and visiting officials. Many Schuylkill county physicians, about fifty journalists, representing every newspaper in the county and the leading journals of the large cities; Sheriff's deputies, members of juries, and a detachment of the Coal and Iron police, made up a total of about 150 persons admitted.

THE MULTITUDE.

An almost uninterrupted train of people holding admission cards, and passing through the front prison gates at 9 o'clock. This was made up, in varying proportions, of local and visiting officials.

After hanging nineteen minutes the bodies were taken down and deposited behind the gallows.

MUNLEY AND DUFFY.

At twelve minutes past 1 o'clock, Thomas Jones, the hangman, and his son, a boy, went to the left hand of the condemned, and, after a brief examination, bound the wrists of the two men, and he knew that it could only be done by secret detectives, and that the detective who operated for rewards, who was only paid upon the conviction of the offender, was not the man they needed. He had had experience before and he applied to the scaffold.

THE NOSES WERE TIGHTENED.

The caps were closed, and the trap was sprung.

After hanging nineteen minutes the bodies were taken down and deposited behind the gallows.

THE SITE OF THE GALLows.

was in the further extremity of the yard from the usual place of entrance, and it was plainly visible from the convicts' cell, windows fronting on it three sides. The high stone outer wall of the scaffold, a frame structure for the temporary deposit of the bodies of the victims intervening.

THE SCAFFOLDS.

those which immediately adjoined each, were ready but substantially constructed. Each was supplied with two hanging-ropes, though upon but one only these were visible, the others being cut and concealed in a green covering thrown over the cross-beams.

A HUMOR.

It was currently reported that Duffy, one of the Yost murderers, had at the last moment, received Executive clemency, in the shape of a reprieve, deferring his immediate execution. The rumor, however, lacked confirmation. Duffy is the man in revenge for whose beating by Pottsville men, the Yost was shot.

THE ONLY WITNESS.

These murders began twelve years ago. David Muhr, a colliery-superintendent, was killed in Foster Township. He was shot on Aug. 25, 1868, while on his way to work, broad day-light, within 200 yards of his colliery, when a large number of men were congregated, all of whom must have heard the reports of the firearms, and many of whom must have been witnesses of the occurrence, though no testimony can be elicited from any fastening the commission of the murder upon any suspected party. Signals were given to the murderers from the neighboring hills immediately after the occurrence to enable them to escape.

KILLED OR SUSPENDED.

After several hours of patient waiting, the prisoners, to the unuttered rejoice of all, came to the condemned rope-walk, from one end of the yard to the other, under bare intrusion upon the reserved space in front of the gallows. The relatives and friends of several of the men were allowed to witness the dread spectacle. At 10:30 the condemned, with the last of the gags cut off, were to be led to the scaffold. The mills of the gods have indeed ground slowly, but as the little crowd in the prison slowly dispersed, and the last of the six were left dangling in the air there was not one that did not shudder as he thought how exceedingly fine the gird was ground.

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THE REIGN OF TERROR.

LIST OF THE MURDERS, AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF EACH.

*Special Dispatch to the Tribune.*

POTTSVILLE, Pa., June 21.—To-day the hand of justice cut short the life of the last of the condemned men, who made this community a scene for life to live in. The mills of the gods have indeed ground slowly, but as the little crowd in the prison slowly dispersed, and the last of the six were left dangling in the air there was not one that did not shudder as he thought how exceedingly fine the gird was ground.

THE ORDER OF HIBERNIANS.

THE INNER WORKINGS OF THE ORGANIZATION.

AS DISCOVERED BY MC PARLAN.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., June 21.—As will appear later, McParlan was finally discovered, and so all motive for keeping him off the witness stand disappeared. He first took the stand in the trial of the Yost murderers in May, 1876, but his evidence in that case did not develop so much of the working of the Order as that he was able to get from the testimony of John Jones, a man in the Coal and Navigation Company. In the spring of 1872 he went into the employ of the Pinkerton Agency, and in October, 1873, he had gone into Schuylkill County on his mission against the Moles.

THE CRIME OF JACK YOST.

He was born in Ireland about 1844, in the County of Ulster, County of Armagh. There he staid until the age of 19, when he went to England and stopped at Gate's Head, working for Christopher L. Hewson & Sons on the Tyne, in chemical works; then at Wall's End. Returning to Ireland, he found employment as stock-keeper in the wholesale linen warehouse of Willsons, Kirk & Sons, Belfast. In 1867 he was promoted to manager of the branch of Messrs. Donald & Sons, Thirty-sixth street and Ninth avenue. His next work was in a dry-goods store at Madeline, Orleans County, N. Y., whence he was removed by his employer, and he became a detective for the Pinkerton Agency. In the spring of 1872 he went into the employ of the Pinkerton Agency, and in October, 1873, he had gone into Schuylkill County on his mission against the Moles.

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## THE CITY.

### GENERAL NEWS.

A portion of the Richings-Bernard English opera company were at the Tremont House yesterday.

F. H. Baring, of the famous banking firm of Baring Brothers, London, Eng., is a guest at the Palmer House.

The Butterly Ball was repeated at the Tremont House yesterday afternoon with the same flattering success that attended its production a week ago.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE building), was, at 8 a. m., 72 deg.; 10 a. m., 77; 12 m., 64; 4 p. m., 62; 8 p. m., 58; 9 p. m., 52; second inning, 62; total, 73; Chicago, first 12; second, 52; second, 96; total, 148.

A cricket-match was played yesterday between the Chicago and Milwaukee Cricket Clubs, resulting in favor of the Chicago Club by 66 runs. The game was played at the Tremont House, 10 a. m., 10; second inning, 62; total, 73; Chicago, first 12; second, 52; second, 96; total, 148.

The Executive Committee of the State Firemen's Association, of which Frank J. D. Benson, the president thereof, met in their office Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock, to take action in regard to the next meeting of the Association and the annual tournament.

Mr. Greenbaum moved that when Humboldt and Douglas Parks shall be ready to be opened, the Presidents and Committees of these parks shall have the right to make presentations, at an expense not to exceed \$200, for the respective parks.

On motion of Mr. Greenbaum, the President was allowed to grant permission for picnics in the West Parks to churches, schools, and other organizations, with use of the boats at their disposal.

Soon after the indictment found against Superintendent Hickory was returned, it was discovered that there was an error in giving the number of the prisoners to the Board of Control, which had been referred to be used for the purposes of prostitution. Yesterday morning the Superintendent and Mr. Smith, his lawyer, called on Mr. George Miller, attorney of Cincinnati, brother of the deceased, who was present. They then desired to take no advantage of any law in the indictment, and were ready to go to trial on the merits of the case as soon as possible. It is believed the case will come up next week.

A letter published yesterday from a Lake View correspondent complained of the way in which a man, under the name of Hambleton, was treated by his wife and his keeper. It appears, however, from the statements of Mr. Conrad and of Mr. John Spitz, the owner of the building, that the man, a drunkard, got into the saloon drunk, got into the ladies' water-closet and remained there a couple of hours. When awoken and asked to leave, he became furiously angry, and, after hitting the female, and assaulted the keeper and every one else in the premises. He was finally overpowerd and put into a cell, being thoroughly drenched during the process. According to the opinion of the eye-witnesses, he deserved all he got.

The Humane Society drinking-fountain located on LaSalle street, opposite the Board of Trade, was broken into and defaced during Wednesday night. The Society has eight of these drinking fountains throughout the city, at each of which about 1,500 horses and 10,000 men daily drink. They are made of brass. They are also used by an innumerable number of dogs.

They are paid for by benevolent people for public use, and the Society will pay a reward of \$100 to any person who will identify the party of persons who molested them. Information may be left with President John G. Shewell, or the Post Office Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets, or with Secretary A. W. Landon, 124 Clark street. This is the third time that this fountain has been thrown down and over the top was stolen and carried off. The Society has been advised from its Secretary Landon thinks that the police should give this matter some attention.

WALDINGHAM.

A few years ago a small picnic grove in Haase's Park, on the Desplaines River, was purchased for its owner, Mr. Fred Haase, a German doctor, and transformed into a cemetery and named "Waldingham." About two hundred prominent Germans became stockholders in the park and purchased lots.

In the course of time the Directors of the park, who had originally succeeded in having the property transferred to themselves, sold it to the City of Bellwood, Illinois, which he took a mortgage. The mortgage he had lately foreclosed, and the property was sold to the President of the Company, Mr. Condit, for \$100,000.

At the time of the sale the proceedings managed by the new owners did not hear of their intended to form a new company, and that they could become stockholders by paying an assessment of \$10 for each share. The price of the original stockholders was a sum less than the stockholders were very indignant, and held a meeting, at which a committee of seven was appointed to call upon the trustees, an effort to have the new company assume its duty, but was unable to get any satisfaction whatever, nor were its offers for a compromise considered. The Committee called a mass-meeting to submit its resolution and have some further action taken. The meeting was held last evening at 8 o'clock, Hall on Clark street, and was very numerous, attended by Mr. David Cahn, of the Committee of Seven, and others.

After a long discussion as to the best steps to be taken to secure the rights of the original stockholders, a committee was appointed to go to the authorities, and institute criminal proceedings against those who have so sadly misused the trust placed in them by the original stockholders.

The Lincoln Park Commissioners and the Committee appointed by the North Side Citizens Union to accommodate the abolitionists of the South, by the stagnant water on the lake shore made of the Lake-Shore drive, and extending from Oak to Banks street, took advantage of the opportunity to have a picnic meeting. They talked of the various ways in which the removal of the water could be accomplished, and the definite conclusion was reached that the civil engineer of the Lincoln Park Commission, is busy working upon the cost of the construction of diversions, and dirt roads, and the like. In the case, it should be decided to the City, and the cost of that work. In the afternoon, Mr. G. C. Drury, of the First Health-Court, and Mrs. DeWolf, and they, with Corporation-Counsel Bonfield, had quite a prolonged conversation upon the subject. Mr. DeWolf had had Health-Officer in work, and the matter, and he learned that the water which was drawn from the ground owned by Bishop Folger, was not fit for use. Between Division and Banks streets the water is evidently stagnant, and is covered with green scum, and water now the drains from a number of houses for DesPlaines, Iowa, where they will remain about a week, and return will take up their abode at the residence of the British Consul.

SOICAL EVENTS.

A quiet but cheerful little wedding occurred last evening at No. 21 St. John's place, the marriage of Miss Ida Curtis, daughter of John F. Curtis, Esq., of the firm of Curtis & Swett, cheese dealers on South Water street, to Mr. Wilbur F. McWhiney, of this city. None were present but the relatives and a few intimate friends of the contracting parties. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. L. P. Moros, pastor of the Swedish-Baptist Society, at half-past 8 o'clock.

The bride was attired in a dress of sea-foam silk, trimmed with white tulip and orange blossoms; Bretagne jacket, court train; no ornaments; the bridesmaids, Miss Anna Curtis, of Fonda Lee, Wis., a cousin of the bride, and Miss Stella Curtis, a-sister, wore white satin, trimmed respectively with pink and blue feathers.

There were present to the bride and groom a number of prominent and distinguished persons, including several of the world's famous Bohemian vases, etc. Mr. and Mrs. McWhiney received the congratulations of their friends and the relatives of the bridegroom.

These drams the Commissioner has ordered closed, and no part of the waste water will be sent into the public sewer system, and the verdict has been considered, and Mr. Cole, the Commissioner engineer, is of the opinion that the water will be safe, and will be admitted and would be but temporary relief.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

An Auxiliary auxiliary to the Illinois Industrial School, organized by the Ladies of the First District, by whom the meeting was called, Mrs. Julia Van Buren, one of the Directors, occupied the chair. Mrs. Caldwell was chosen temporary Secretary.

The Committee on Organization reported a constitution which, after due consideration, was adopted. The name chosen for the Society was "The Chicago Association of the Illinois Industrial School for Girls."

President—Mrs. Mary E. Treadie, and Vice-Presidents of the State Association for the Education of the Poor, by whom the meeting was called, Mrs. John A. Logan, to be President of the First Court, and the members of the class numbered one, the one of the class who resides in Chicago.

It was therefore deemed eminently fitting that the first meeting of the Association, which was to be a reception, and that given by the representative of Chicago. There were present Prof. Abner O. Olson, Dr. F. D. Dyer, Dr. Burroughs, and ex-Prof. Mathews, of the Faculty; Messrs. F. C. Honore, J. L. Williams, G. M. Morrison, E. F. Lansing, A. R. Windes, W. H. Harrison, and others.

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